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Number 16

#### Official Directorn

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.
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Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 11.30 and arrives at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train at 10.325 Entre Rios 3.10. The S. Paulo train leaves Bloom at 10. The S. Paulo at 6.00 a.m. and of 10. The S. Paulo at 6.00 a.m. and of 10. The S. Paulo at 6.00 a.m. and of 10. The S. Paulo at 6.00 a.m. and of 10. The S. Paulo at 6.00 a.m. and of 10. The S. Paulo at 6.00 a.m. and of 10. The S

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for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian of alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the mercial report and price current of the market, tables of soutations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a smary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação C mercial, and all other information necessary to a conjudgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. Messrs. STRRET & Co. 30 Combill, LONDON E. C. Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co., São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1888.

INSTEAD of presenting projects for the creation of colonies for native-born citizens, like that presented by Barão de Cotegipe on the 22nd ult., why are not the necessary steps taken to adopt a rational land law so that any person, whether alien or Brazilian, can obtain a piece of the national domain If proper surveys are effected and the lands are then sold cheaply, it will be possible for any native-born citizen to purchase land in any part of the country on the best of terms, and without the necessity of any special legislation. Now that so great an addition has been made to the free laboring population of the country, and so many immi-grants are seeking homes here, the land laws of the country require immediate attention to the end that small properties may be easily and cheaply obtained. The public lands should be at once surveyed on some general, uniform system, reasonable prices should be fixed for actual settlers, and provisions must be made for the prompt delivery and record of titles. A land tax should then be imposed with a view of breaking up large uncultivated estates, and a general road law should be adopted to facilitate communication in country districts and aid in the marketing of various plantation products. Wherever it is possible, the fullest encouragement should be given the small farmer, for it is from his industry and enterprise that the country is to grow strong and rich, rather than from those of the existing great proprietors.

THE incessant demands for slave indemnification which are to be heard on every side, even in the General Assembly, renders it necessary to devote a few words to a subject which ought to be considered as finally settled. It ought to be apparent to every fair-minded man that Brazil can not possibly pay the 400,000,000\$ at which the recently emancipated slaves are officially valued, and it ought to be equally apparent that taxes imposed on classes who have been opposed to slavery and have never reaped the slightest benefit or advantage from the institution, are highly unjust. In Brazil the burden of such taxation would fall on the poorer classes, on commerce, and on industries and professions subject to direct taxation, leaving the beneficiaries -the planters-to pay the minimum and reap all the benefit. There is no possible way to arrange such indemnification without extreme hardship and gross injustice to a great majority of the population of this Logically, however, there are no

have been. Slavery is theft, and the slave a piece of stolen property-if we may use an objectionable word to describe him. Robbed of his liberty, which is an inherent right to every individual, the slave has a perfect right to regain it at any time or place, and by any means. And what is his by natural right, which can be regained at any moment by force or artifice, can not logically belong to another. Hence no value can attach to a slave upon which indemnification can be claimed. Furthermore there is no civilized code of laws in existence which recognizes vested rights in stolen property. The owner of such property has a recognized title to it whenever and wherever found. The slave is a piece of stolen property, and the great majority of the slaves in Brazil were stolen and transported hither at a time when nearly all the civilized nations of the world had declared against the traffic, many of them having expressly declared it piracy, and even the laws of Brazil having forbidden it under severe penalties; hence no right of property can possibly exist in Brazilian slavery. Morally and legally there is not the shadow of a just claim for indemnification. In equity, also, no such claim should be admitted. When it is considered how many thousands of slaves have been voluntarily emancipated throughout the country, and what sacrifices have been made by liberal-minded men who have tried to meet all requirements of law and public sentiment, it is certainly not just and equitable that the most avaricious brutal and reactionary among slaveholders should hold and work every slave until the last moment and then exact compensation. The liberal and progressive men who have accepted the situation frankly are a thousand times better entitled to indemnification than these reactionists-but does any one dream of paying for the slaves freely and voluntarily emancipated? The demand for indemnification is unwarranted and preposterous, and should not be seriously considered for one single moment.

WHILE rejoicing with our imperial neighbor on the greatest piece of legislation in her annals, the fact that the great event must inevitably bring a good deal of trouble and anxiety to her rulers for some time to come must not be lost sight of. The whole labor system of the empire will have to meet a violent shock; the classes who have hitherto flourished on slave labor must prepare for hard times, and it will require a sustained effort of the proverbial ability of Brazilian statesmen to steer the country clear of the internal rocks ahead, -Buenos Aires Standard,

There has always been a belief among conservative people that a change from slave to free labor must necessarily cause a severe loss to the dominant class and completely upset agriculture for a time, and it is perhaps this fear which has often delayed emancipation in countries where public sentiment has reached the conclusion that the institution of slavery must go. In the face of pecuniary loss men are generally cowards, and they will oftener suppress their principles and violate their sense of honor and justice, than take the risk of losing property and influence. Perhaps that is the reason why the mercantile classes of this city have shown so little sympathy for emancipation. Even were their fears well based, the morality and justice of emancipation remain unchanged, and their demands are in no sense lessened by the possible loss of dollars and cents. But is it true that emancipation means all that our good neighbor implies? Is it certain that trouble and anxiety must follow this act of justice, that the labor system of the country must sustain a violent shock, and that care must be exercised to steer clear of "the grounds whatever for the claim, nor ever internal rocks ahead"? The province of \*Vide Rio News of April 15th, 1887.

São Paulo has already given many testimonials in favor of the better results obtrained from free paid labor, and the opinion is almost unanimous that none will suffer in any manner except those whose cruelty and obstinacy stand in the way of keeping their old slaves or obtaining free laborers. Such people really deserve very little sympathy, for their difficulties are the result of their own malevolence and inability, or refusal, to adapt themselves to the new conditions. And as for the province of Rio de Ianeiro. which is the most backward and reactionary in Brazil-thanks to such men as Senator Paulino-very favorable reports are already coming in of the good temper and steadiness of the freedmen. The largest planters in the province, who recently liberated nearly 2,000 slaves unconditionally, have not only been able to keep their freedmen, but now have, as we are informed, about 40 more than the number of slaves previously owned. They pay a fair price for the services of their laborers and treat them well, and they are able therefore to get all the men they want. And the results, it is asserted, are so much better that the net proceeds will be higher than under the old regime. Now, in view of these facts, what trouble is to be anticipated, what shock experienced? A few blind. stupid, vindictive men will suffer-and justly so! But is justice to be withheld because of this? The freedmen thus far are quiet and orderly, and there was even less disorder in the cities during the recent festivities than under normal conditions. What trouble therefore are we to anticipate? To be sure many angry planters are going over to the republicans and are breathing threats against the government, but is abolition and the freedmen to be blamed for this? It is evident that whatever of trouble and disorder and loss are to arise from the abolition of slavery, will be due to the disaffected members of the dominant classes, rather than to the freedmen. The future of Brazil is in the hands of those who have the land, the education, the social and political influence of the country; if they fail to make a wise use of these advantages then let the blame rest upon their own shoulders !

In our issue of the 15th ult. we reproduced an official letter from the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London regarding a new interpretation of the law providing for the repayment of interest guarantees. We have now to reproduce another official letter, just published, between the same parties in relation to the selection of a third arbitrator to be charged with the settlement of certain old controversies between the government and this same company, in which Minister Rodrigo da Silva has clearly placed the former in a decidedly false and untenable position. In conformity with the law of 1873 and with an understanding between the government and the company in 1886, it was resolved to submit the questions which had arisen between them, principally that of treating the item of taxes as a part of working expenses, to an arbitration commission. On February 28th, 1887, the minister notified the Brazilian minister in London that the government had selected Dr. Silva Coutinho as arbitrator and proposed Senator Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira as umpire. In view of the circumstance that this gentleman had, as minister of finance in an aviso of June 16th, 1883, declared that such taxes are a charge upon the company's real estate and can not be considered as working expenses,\* the company very reasonably considered him ineligible for the position, as his rulings would be prejudiced by his previous official decision, and a formal objection was therefore made to the

ister now informs the company through the Brazilian minister in London, that this refusal to accept Senator Lafayette as umpire implies a suspicion of this gentleman's impartiality, and that it must result in a complete divergency between the two parties in the controversy as the company can not expect the acquiescence of the government while exhibiting such a lack of confidence. We have never yet been able to find out what the Brazilian government means by "arbitration," for it not only claims the right of selecting two out of the three arbitrators, instead of leaving the selection of an umpire to the two arbitrators nominated, but also the right of rejecting the decision, which has been done heretofore in cases decided adversely to the state. If the government understands that an arbitration is binding upon only one of the parties in the controversy, and may be rejected by the other when the decision is adverse, then the selection of an umpire whose rulings are foreknown and prejudiced, is perhaps quite in harmony with a court in equity so unequally balanced. If, however, the two parties in the controversy are to appear before the court on equal terms-as is the custom elsewhere, and the only terms on which arbitration can be just and equitable then the umpire must be a man mutually satisfactory, and neither party should insist on a choice which does not merit the confidence of the other. The opinion advanced by Minister Rodrigo da Silva that the objection to Senator Lafayette is a reflection upon the character of that gentleman, is absurd; the company simply considers his decision prejudged, as he has already rendered an official decision on one of the questions to be submitted to arbitration. If there is any reflection upon the personal character of this gentleman, it is in truth to be found in the assertion of Minister Rodrigo da Silva that Senator Lafayette's previous decision does not stand in the way of his dealing impartially with the questions now submitted to him. The implication is that either his decision as minister was made hastily and without due examination into the merits of the question, or that his judgment is so flexible as to be changed from day to day. A true feeling of delicacy and judicial fairness should lead Senator Lafayette to decline the nomination tendered, and a true spirit of fairness and equity should lead the government to cheerfully accede to the objections raised by the company instead of meeting them with childish complaints about "lack of confidence" and "a reflection on the character" of the proposed umpire. If the settlement of disputed questions is to effected through arbitration commissions, then something definite ought previously to be decided as to their character, authority and composition, so that the state may not be permitted to enforce advantages prejudicial to the rights and interests of private parties, such as are clearly implied in this controversy

nomination on April 10th, 1888. The min-

over the selection of a disqualified umpire. THE irreconcilable planters of Cantagallo, Santa Maria Magdalena and several neighboring municipalities have resolved upon the organization of a "Planters Union" (União dos Lavradores) for the purpose of securing concerted action in their future treatment of freedmen and free laborers. It would appear that their purposes and measures meet the hearty approval of Senator Paulino de Souza, from which it may be inferred that no effort will be spared to make the condition of the free laborer quite as intolerable as that of the slave. The average Rio planter is altogether independent of and insensible to all outside experience, and under the guidance of a political chief smarting under the stinging

lash of defeat, has set himself about undoing in all ways possible the work of emancipation. In the resolutions adopted the planters of the above-mentioned municipalities tell us they have been surprised by late occurrences which threaten anarchy and ruin by the sudden liberation of a class until now disciplined and content, but by this act "suddenly thrown into social and civil life, without preparation, without preventive measures, without guarantees for , either slave, or master, or public order, or individual security." Perhaps a century or so are required for such preparation! They then resolve not to oppose the laws, but to protect themselves as far as possible against this threatened ruin. To save the coffee now ripening on the trees, they agree to keep their old slaves as far as possible, not to enter into any rivalry for the obtaining of laborers, nor to increase the wages agreed upon in order to secure them, and to establish uniform rules of discipline for the well-being of their hands. After protesting against the act of unconditional abolition, they solemnly agree: (1) to stand by and protect each other; (2) not to employ laborers which have left other plantations without a regular, written discharge; (3) to maintain their present establishments, but to improve the houses and food as far as possible, and to make no other deductions from laborers than 400 reis a day for absence and 500 reis a day for sickness; (4) to pay fixed and proportional salaries as follows: 100\$ to 120\$ per annum (£10 to £12) for special, responsible service, 80\$ to 100\$ for first-class, 60\$ to 80\$ for second-class, 40\$ to 60\$ for third-class, 30\$ to 40\$, or less, for fourthclass field hands; and, proportional, in the picking season and in addition to the fixed wages, 100 reis (2½ pence) for the first two alqueires (50 litres each) of ripe, calculations being our own deductions: coffee, and 200 reis for each successive alqueire, dry coffee being paid for at the rate of 150 reis for the first and 250 reis for each succeeding alqueire; (5) to continue the practice of shutting up the sexes separately at night, except those married; and to maintain all necessary fiscalization, to continue old-time religious services and to trust in God. Under such conditions the planters hope to ward off the ruin threatened by the abolition of slavery. If the freedmen agree to their pious exactions, they will probably succeed and the world will go on as before; if not, then something else must be done, for the freedmen will seek other employers. In our opinion, if the planters were to pay better wages, grant more freedom and not to dock their laborers two days wages for every day's absence, his chance of success, regardless of all pious invocations, would be infinitely better.

#### EMANCIPATION STATISTICS.

There are a great many exaggerated reports going through the newspapers, particularly at the River Plate, about the number and value of the slaves emancipated by the unconditional abolition act of the 13th ult. The Buenos Aires Standard places the number at 1,300,000 and their value at £104,000,000 which are both more than double the correct figures.

According to an official report, just published, of the returns from the registry under the Saraiva-Cotegipe act of 1885, which registry was closed on March 30th, 1887, the total slave population of the empire was 723,419, and their aggregate value, as fixed by the same law, was 485,-225,212\$534. This gives a sterling value -at 24 pence, or 10\$000 per pound-of £48,522,521, or an average of 670\$738

(say £67.) per capita.

It is altogether probable that there were actually a greater number of slaves in the

empire, as the estimates previous to the registry placed them at over one million, but as the law expressly declared all nonregistered slaves free they can have no place in any subsequent return.

During the succeeding thirteen months the progress of emancipation throughout the whole empire was unexpectedly and surprisingly great. In São Paulo the voluntary liberations during the last six months are estimated at fully 40,000, and it is probable that over 45,000 slaves were liberated during the year. In Rio de Janeiro the liberations during the last two or three months were also great, particularly in the neighborhood of Campos and Cantagallo. Ower 2,500 emancipations were reported from Campos in three days and at Cantagallo the Nova Friburgo family liberated two thousand slaves by one single act. calculate that over 15,000 slaves were liberated in this province during the year. other provinces, notably in Bahia and Pernambuco, the emancipation movement assumed great proportions during the last three months, the liberations being reported by hundreds every day. At the very lowest calculation a hundred thousand slaves received their liberty during these thirteen months, while the probabilities are that not over 600,000 slaves were actually affected by the law of the 13th ult. Assuming the average value deduced from the 1887 returns-which should be slightly reduced, as the official value of the slave decreased from year to year-the aggregate value of these 600,000 slaves was 402,442,800\$, or £40,244,280 sterling.

For the convenience of our readers, who may wish to possess all the statistical particulars of the abolition of slavery in Brazil, we append herewith all the data obtainable from official reports, the final estimates and

SLAVE population registered under the	
law of 1871, the registry closing Sept.	
30, 1873 *	1,540,796
Idem census of 1872	1,476,567
Ittem census of 10/2	1,4/0.50/
Estimated population on June 30, 1885,	
according to official records	f. 122 228
	.,.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Registered population under the law of	
1885, the registry closing March 30,	
1887	722 410
	723,419
Particularized as follows:	
Sex. —Males 384,615	
Females 338,804	
Age Under 30 years 336,174	
30 to 40 ,, 195,726	
40 to 50 ,, 122,097	
50 to 55 ,, 40,600	
55 to 60 ,, 28,822	
State.—Unmarried 632,210	
Married 76,804	
Widowed 14,105	

Profession. — Plantation hands... 611,19
Mechanics... 51,99
Day laborers and domestic ser-

vice. 00,287

Domicile.—City. 71,191

Country. 652,228

Total official valuation. Rs. 485,225,212\$534

(Equivalent at 24<sup>4</sup> per 1\$000 to £4\$,522,521.)

Sexagenarians enrolled for veryice on March 30, 1885, 189,40

Liberations through the Emancipation Fund (law of 1871), 1871 to 1885, 16½ years. 32,436

Lost of same to Emancipation Fund. 18,237,115\$146

Idem to private savings of the slaves. 12,207,808\$527

Total cost of liberating 32,436

slaves. 129,534,923\$673

Average cost per capita. 602\$257

Average value per capita of slaves registered March 30, 1887. 670\$738

[Equivalent, at 24%, to £67 stg.]

1888.
Total value of same, calculated on per capita average of 1887.
Sterling equivalent of same, at 24<sup>d</sup>.

402,442,800\$000 £ 40,244,280

123,419

600,000

# LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 23 .- At the Senate there was no session, In the Chamber Deputy Zama asked for informa tion regarding the health of the Emperor. The minister of agriculture replied that all the news received had been published in the Jornal do Com-mercio which paper has the largest circulation. The

May 24.—In the Senate the discussion of the Speech from the Throne was adjourned for eight days. In the Chamber Deputy Coelho Rodrigues presented two projects, one reforming various articles of the Constitution and the other for the payment to ex-slave owners and their creditors of the value of the slaves declared free by the law of May 13th. The law fixing the strength of the army in 1889 was discussed by Deputies Ratisbona, Cantão and Alves de Aranjo, but the debate was political and of little general interest.

May 25.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas presented a

memorial from the organizers of the Banco Agricola do Brazil in reference to the necessity for legisla-tion in extension of the emancipation law, as to labor. Sr. Candido de Oliveira inquired if the government could legally suspend the collection of the 5 per cent. surtax passed by the late ministry The premier replied that the government we take no steps that were beyond the law. session was of no general interest; Sr. Aflonso Celso, the premier and Sr. Candido de Oliveira speaking on the bill relative to habeas corpus, which it is claimed is necessary in view of the arbitrary action in some of the provinces. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture denied that the Brazilian representative in Rome had protested against an encyclical from the Curia referring to slavery. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues' bill for indemnity to slave owners was thrown out. Deputies Passos Miranda, McDowell and Andrade Figueira, and the minister of war spoke on the army bill.

May 26 .- In the Senate Sr. Taunay asked that the bill forbidding imprisonment under of services bill be called up. The bills declaring freedom of religious services and for protecting copyright were passed in first reading, the latter at the request of its author. Senator Diogo Velho being sent back to committee. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 28,—In the Senate there was no session, and at the Chamber the members adjourned in respect for the death of Deputy Franco, of the 11th

May 29 .- In the Senate provincial affairs in Minns Geraes occupied some time. The rest of the session was occupied by Senator Affonso Celso and the minister of justice in discussing the bill reforming the habeas-corpus law. In the Chamber the discussion of the army bill allowed Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque to define his position; he fears the republic, but considers the question with the liberal party is less the form of govern-ment, than the passage of various reform laws. The minister of war, and Deputies Castrioto and

Cantão also spoke,

May 30.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay referred to the manifesto of planters of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, in which republican and iconoclastic doctrines are advocated; he deprecated these and declared that the means of preventing disturbance was to stimulate immigration. Minas provincial affairs were again an opportunity for Senator Affonso Celso to make an attack on the government. Senator Candido de Oliveira offered a substitute for the law reforming provincial administration, and Silveira Martins on the habeas corpus law. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture declared that his colleague of justice had in course of preparation the project of a law relating to the appointment of tutors of freedmen and free-born children. Deputy MacDowell made a forcible reply to some of his assailants, but the speech is of more interest to the inhabitants of Pará, than to the general public.

June 1.-In the Senate Visconde de Sinimbú resigned the presidency, which was accepted after some complimentary remarks. Senator Silveira da Motta asked for information regarding the Diario Official, which does not appear to deserve its title, and suggested that no official publication of parltamentary debates be made, leaving each journal liberty to serve its subscribers as seemed convenient to its interest. The premier said it was proposed to endeavor to augment the circula-tion and usefulness of the Diario. Barão de Cotegipe made a defense of the president of Minas, and asked that liberals and conservatives in that province should arrive at a modus vivendi. Senator Dantas proposed to return to the com mittee the project of law increasing the administrative prerogative of presidents of provinces. Senator Correia considered that only Senator Candido de Oliveira's substitute should be re-ferred. The minister of justice and Senator Silveira Martins spoke on Sr. Affonso Celso's habeas corpus law. In the Chamber there was no

June 2 .- In the Senate Visconde de Serro Frio, late vice-president, was elected president. The bill conferring increased tolerance to protestant religions was passed in second discussion, after remarks by sundry senators. The session was of no general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

### Provincial Notes

-The April receipts of the Manáos custom house amounted to 128,005\$699.

-The Provincia da Pará of the (8th ult. cele brated the act of abolition in blue ink.

—The first steps have been taken toward the construction of a new cathedral in São Paulo.

-The São Paulo municipal council has changed the name of Rua do Theatro to that of "Rua Dr. Antonio Bento."

-The May receipts of the Santos custom hous 933,775\$479, and of the meza de rendas to 137,511\$561.

-The April receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 19,870\$764, and of the provincial meza de rendas to 7,268\$465.

-An Italian was arrested in São Paulo on the and for manufacturing spurious nickel coins. The tools of his trade and a quantity of the counterfeit coin were found on the premises.

-In Maranhão the news of the adoption of the abolition bill in 3rd reading in the Chamber occasioned a great demonstration, during which the houses of several pro-slavery citizens were stoned.

-A subscription has been opened in São Paulo for five representations by the company directed by the famous French comedian Coquelin. The Paulistas are sure to get more than enough sub-scriptions to secure the enterprise against loss.

-The management of the Pará branch of the Banco Internacional has been transferred from Mr. G. W. Nicolls to Mr. Gustavo Sesselberg, formerly of Messrs. W. Brambeer & Co., owing to the departure of the former for the South

-The entire liberation of the Trindade parish of Pará was celebrated on the 10th ult., the commissions having secured the liberty of about 200 slaves during the preceding 32 days. pected to have every slave in the whole city liberated in a short time.

-The Diario do Gram-Pará of the 15th ult. published an exceptionally good portrait of Councillor João Alfredo in commemoration of the passage of the law of abolition. We are under many obligations for the line paper copy of the ame which our colleague kindly sent us.

-The municipal council of Santos gave a — The municipal council of Santos gave a banquet to the consular corps of thin city on the 1st inst., as a mark of appreciation for the enthusiasm shown over the abolition of slavery in Brazil. It is said that only one consul in Santos ventured to comment unfavorably on the event.

-An exchange says that 160 metres of the —An exchange says that no metres of the Ceará harbor breakwater have been completed, of which 30 metres have a height of 9 metres, and 130 metres a low water height of 4 metres. The total length of the breakwater is to be 670 metres, containing 60,000 cubic metres of concrete, and the work is now advancing at the rate of 150 to 200 cubic metres a day.

-The Diario Mercantul, of São Paulo, of the —The Diario Mercantil, of São Paulo, of the Jist ult., contains a declaration of Julio Ribeiro's republican principles, in which we learn that the illustrious grammarian has been a republican since a pleasant April day in 1855 when he saw his father, a Virginian named George Washington Vaughan, refuse to take off his hat to the Emperor. If the São Paulo professor has no better nor deeper reason than this for the adoption of republican principles, we are not at all sorry that he has dropped his English patronym.

-It would appear that Dr. Richard Gumbleton —It would appear that Dr. Richard Gumbleton Daunt, of Campinas, whom our São Paulo colleagues take pleasure in calling an "ex-Irishman," does not propose to let the enthusiastic abolitionists have it all their own way. At a recent meeting of the Campinas city council it was proposed to change the name of Run de S. José to that of "13 de Maio," but Dr. Richard objected so vigorously that the proposal was postponed. If the cabinet does not keep a sharp look-out the unconquered doctor will be down here and have the whole business reversed and the negroes back in collars and cuffs. More recent advices, however, inform us that the Campinas aldermen overcame Dr. Richard's objections at a later meeting.
—The jun de orphägo of Bampala, São Paulo.

—The just de orphäos of Bannani, São Paulo, has fixed a scale of wages for the minor children of ex-slave women who have no legal guardians. In addition to food, shelter, clothing and medical treatment they are to receive annual wages, according to age, as follows:

			years o	fag	c	12\$000
13	to	15	,,	,,		20 000
			22	,,		30 000
19	to	21	17	,,		50 000
	10 13 16	10 to 13 to 16 to		10 to 12 years o 13 to 15 ,, 16 to 18 ,, 19 to 21 ,,	I3 to I5 ,, ,, I6 to I8 ,, ,, I9 to 2I ,, ,,	IO to I2 years of age I3 to I5 ,, ,, I6 to I8 ,, ,, I9 to 2I ,, ,,

Twenty-five dollars a year for an able-bodied boy of 19 to 21 years of age is a charge which will hardly ruin the planters of Brazil!

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-On the 2nd inst. the Norte railway was formally turned over to the representative of the Rio Janeiro and Northern Railway Company,

-The new steamer Dr. Continho, built for the Principe do Grão Pará railway, was launched on the 25th ult. The steamer will be employed in passenger traffic between this city and Maua, on the Petropolis route.

-A local colleague states that the Principe do Grāo Pará [Petropolis] railway proposes to have surveys made for the purpose of bringing the line to the Ilha do Governador. Viaduets and so forth will bridge the bay separating Mauá, the present terminus, and the island.

-The Diario de Noticias of the 25th ult. says, "The contract for the sale of the "Norte" railway to the British company "Rio de Janeiro and Northern" was signed yesterday; the latter was organized some time ago by Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and we were the first to notice the fact. The price was £660,000." It seems a deal of money.

#### S. PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following is the text of the dispatch from the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London, dated on the 16th and published in the Official of the 23rd ulto:

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir:

In confirming the telegram of this date I declare to Y. Ex. that whatever may be the resolution taken at the extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Santos to Jundiahy railway, as to the relinquishing by the company of the said railway of the interest guarantee, the government will maintain the doctrine stated in the dispatch of the 4th inst, as to the understanding of Art, 25 and 33 of the decree dated April 26th, 1856, as well as the protest presented jointly with the dispatch.

I therefore recommend to Y. Ex. that in accordance with what was decided in the said telegram, you should notify this decision not only to the directory of the company, but also to the shareholders at the meeting, where it is proposed to

discuss this subject.

God protect Y. Ex. — Rodrigo Augusto da Silva.

#### RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

The following is the dispatch of the minister of agriculture to the Brazilian minister in London regarding the selection of an arbitration commission:

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works — Directory of Public Works — 1st section. No. 10.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st May, 1888.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir:
In dispatch No. 18 of 10th April last Y. Ex. remitted me a copy of a letter from the directory of the Santos to Jundiahy railway company addressed to Y. Ex., renewing the objections already pre-sented against the choice (sorteamento) of the third arbitrator, to form the arbitral court which should decide as to the questions pending between the company and the government.

In reply, and for due purposes, I declare yet again to Y. Ex. that the allegations of the company are not pertinent.

Under the agreement of 6th November, 1873. the government consulted the Councillor of State Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, before proposing him to the company in the quality of third arbitrator. And the fact that H. Ex, acceded to the invitation of the government signified immediately to the latter that the said Conneillor considered himself perfectly unprejudiced as to the appreciation of the pending questions and their decision after ripe study, according to the precedents of justice, what soever might have been the opinions expressed by him anteriorly.

The relusal on the part of the company to accep Councillor Lafayette means, notwithstanding all the expressed protests of consideration for him, a expressed protests of consucration for him, a suspicion relative to the impartiality of the third arbitrator presented by the government.

Under such conditions, it is clear that any other

indication of the said company cannot deserve the assent of the government, without the latter ap-

pearing to share in such suspicion.

Disagreement, therefore, is manifest and inevit

it is allowed to appoint for the casting of lots, but through this it may result that from such persistence on lie part of the company, the decision will be made by three votes instead of four. This however will not alter the positions of the two sides, because of the agreement of both in respect to one of the three proposed arbitrators.

On the other hand the company may even have

three names of its own choice,

All these reasons are so clearly obvious that this department recommends to Y, Ex. to immediately communicate with the company to escape the con-tinuation of correspondence inconvenient to dispatch of public service

God keep Y. Ex.

Rodrigo Augusto da Sliva. To H. Ex. the Envoy Extraordinary and Min-ister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, in London.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-What a splendid nation Uruguay and the province of Rio Grande would make. -Montevideo Express.

The finest country in South America, colleague : and one of the most prosperous in time, if the

-The U. S. steamer Nipsic left Montevider 1888, arrived at Sandy Point, Magellan May 3, 1888, arrived at Sandy Point, Magellan Straits, May 11, 1888, after a pleasant passage. Reports at Sandy Point that the U. S. frigate Trenton had a very rough voyage from Montevideo to the Straits. She is reported as having lost a boat or two and other damage to the amount of \$3,000.

....Immediately upon receiving news of a possible disaster to the Brazilian corvette Trajano, during a disaster to the Brazilian corvette Trajana, during a voyage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires, steps were at once taken by the British and United States naval commanders at Montevideo to send out vessels to search for her. The Trajana, however, was reported at Buenos Aires just in time to render this tunceessary. The Brazilian minister at Montevideo sent the thanks of his government to the American and British representatives for the courtesy shown by the naval officers of their respective squadrons.

-A most extraordinary suicide was committed on Thursday morning at dawn in Calle Rivadavia at the corner of Saavedra. The policeman on duty had remarked for some time a man of the "individuo" class waiting, with a look of great anxiety on his face. Suddenly a bullook cart heavily faden with bricks approached, and the man's face assumed a juyful expression; he ran towards it, and, before the policeman could make out what he was about, threw hinself on the ground in front of one of the massive wheels and, in an instant, his head was separated from his body!—Buenot Aires Standard. on Thursday morning at dawn in Calle Rivadavis

—A horrible affair has just occurred in the district of San Nicolas [Salto] on the Brazilian triet of San Nicolas [Salto] on the Brazilian frontier. In the 'estancia' Itati lived Capit. Andrade with liss wife and three children. One night five men presented themselves asking hospitality, which was tomeditately granted them. In the middle of the night they fell upon Capt. Andrade and barharously butchered bin and his family, with the exception of one little girl who escaped to a neighboring ranch. The other two children were impled against the wall, in which state they were alterwards found. The assassins then escaped over the border to Missiones, where they were captured and handed over to the police. On their arrival and tan Nicolas a crowd of some two hundred persons awaited their arrival and, overpowering the guards, lynched them, cutting them to pieces and afterwards burning the remains in a honfire.—

Montewido Express, May 22.

—Yesterday was declared a hoiiday in honor of the act of abolition of slavery in Brazil. Brazilian and Argentine lags were lung out from several houses. The people went in procession to salute the Brazilian legation. Baron Alencar made a speech accepting the fraternal synapathy of the Argentine people. The procession left the Plaza de Mayo at 2 p. m., and was joined by many societies with their bands, by the Clubs del Plata, Progresso and Argentino, the Catholic Association, the Industrial Union, the members of the Bolsa, the University profes sors and students, the masters and pupils of the national schools, the professors and students of medicine. The Municipality brilliantly illuminated the Plaza and Calle Victoria as far as the Brazilian legation. In Colon Theatre the Argentine and Brazilian hymns were sung by Sres. Tamagno and Terzi and Sras. Novelly and Dauncrini. The President and his ministers were present. Calle Victoria was decorated with flags by the residents. The Southern Cross (Buenos Aires), May 18. -Yesterday was declared a holiday in honor of

pearing to share in such suspicion.

Disagreement, therefore, is manifest and inevitable between the two parties, since the company, in substitution of the arbitrator chosen by the government, proposes Councillor João Lins Vicira Cansanção de Sinhinbú, a name this department would not bestitate to accept, if, by chance, such acceptance under present circumstances did not imply a preference offensive to Councillor Jafayette.

Thus only the casting of lots remained, and to show the equal confidence it reposes in both the chow the equal confidence it reposes in both the proposed Councillors as arbitrators, the government presented them, as the two belonging to it, under the rules stipulated for the decision by lot. In acting thus, it was not intended to prevent the company from maintaining the name of Councillor Sinimbú as one of its two arbitrators, which is stated in reis, of which a thousand are worth 17/24 [nominally 22 34]. Will somehody kindly make consuls furnish reports in accordance with their instructions 27. THE London India Rubber Journal complains

### COFFEE NOTES

-- According to the Diario de Santos the May receipts of coffee at Santos aggregated 75,689 bags, making 1,663,957 bags since the beginning of the crop year, against 2,456,967 bags in the same period of the preceding year. The shipments in May were 121,373 bags, making 1,214,256 bags since the beginning of the crop year.

—Another coffee-raising association has been initiated in São Paulo under the designation of "Companhia Agricola de São Paulo." Its capital will be 2,000,000\$, divided into 10,000 shares 200\$ each. Its purposes are to buy, sell and cultivate lands, to encourage coffee planting and stock raising, to aid cultivators through loans, to contract loans by emission of preferred obligations, and to establish a commission house in São Paulo or Santos for the sale of coffee.

-"Operations in 'futures' at the London Produce Clearing-House were commenced on the 1st inst., and at the opening a naturally cautious feel-ing was exhibited, but since then more vitality has been infused into the market, and transactions in consequence have increased daily. The sales so far amount to over 20,000 bags, which under the circumstances must be considered a satisfactory beginning."-C. Czarnikow, London, May 4th.

-It is a long time since the street market for Brazils has been so thoroughly cut loose from the direct influence of the Exchange as during the past two or three weeks. Some of the jobhers, to be sure, still occasionally find it necessary to make a small deal in contracts, but in a general way a small deal in contracts, not in a general way operations have been of a purely legitimate char-acter, and the market has "run itself," as it were, on the natural influences of supply and demand; and as the latter seemed to be gradually running ahead of the former, sellers secured and retained the advantage without much difficulty. Nor is there evidence of change in the general course of affairs as yet, desirable stocks remaining small and well under control, with buyers bidding up fairly as they felt the want of stock, and to-day's advices from Rio assisting by increasing the limits on firm offers for pretty much all numbers. The amount of business transacted is somewhat uncertain; in deed, the only positive report was 250 bags No. 6 and 250 bags bags No. 7 Santos on private terms, but there is reason to suspect that a considerable but there is reason to suspect that a considerable larger quantity changed hands, including one full cargo taken by a local jobber. The distribution fair, but in view of the short day, a little below previous average. In contracts there has been a light movement, confined mainly to winding updeals for the end of the week. The tone, however, was pretty firm, assisted by higher quotations from Rio and Europe, and the continuation of a healthy spot market and supporting statistical situation. The close was 10 @ 15 points higher and quite firm.—Wero York Daity Commercial Bulletin, May 7th. firm. -No May 7th.

### I OCAL NOTES

—Since our last issue, when the gravest ap-prehensions were felt as to the health of the Emperor, the skill of his medical attendants has caused a great improvement, and late telegrams state that H. M. with the Empress and suit were to leave Milan yesterday (4th) for Aix-les-Bains,

-A circus company embarked at Genoa for Brazil on the 2nd inst.

-An orchestra of young ladies arrived here on the 3rd per American packet Advance from New York. They are to appear at the Variedades Dramaticas on Thursday next,

-Recent telegrams from Montevideo published here state that diphtheria is epidemic in the capital of Uruguay, and that stringent sanitary measures had been adopted for its control.

-On the 31st ulto. a spinster, born in Bahia, ied at the Misericordia hospital at the age of 124 years. Had she been married, she might have -but opinions differ on this point.

-By an imperial decree of the 3rd inst. a new General Assembly was convoked in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The elec-tions will probably be held toward the close of the year.

-A priest (!) was arrested on the 1st inct armed with a revolver with which he was threatening a mulatto girl. Probably an effect of the abolition law, which has destroyed the bases of all

-In May the Mint coined silver for private parties to the value of 130,710\$. What was coined for the government is not published. The suggestion made by us some months ago seems to be producing fruits.

-The birthday anniversary of Her Majesty —The birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed very quietly this year. A dinner was given at Petropolis by the British representative here, but beyond that the day passed without any public demonstration.

-Mr. Alfred Mayer has been recognized as consul for Austria-Hungary at this port,

-What in the name of common sense does the penitentiary want with pine blocks, 3 by 9 metres ?

-It takes the sun just 3 hours, 29 minutes and 27.7 seconds to come from Milan to Rio, but Mr. Slater can get a telegram through in much

-On the 26th ult. the Sport Club had races, but Neptune objected, and the waters of the bay invaded the course to such an extent that all the fun was stopped.

On the 27th ulto, the bishop of Rio de Janeiro confirmed the Prince of Grão Pará, at Petropolis. A guard of honor composed of some twenty boys accompanied the prince.

-Ten electric arc lamps of the Thomson-Houston Co. (of Boston U. S.) assisted in illuminating the Largo do Paço (Palace Square) during the festivities commemorating the abolition of slavery in Brazil.

-A central committee, with Senator Diogo Velho as president, has been organized here to solicit contributions to figure at the Paris exposi-tion next year. A local show in November next will possibly be organized.

-Our postoffice is becoming just lovely! The cracks in the walls have been filled up and nicely painted over; the fractured granite sill of one of the windows has been dug out, and replaced by a sound one; and there have been promotions and increase of the staff. Nevertheless some of the local press are still complaining.

-The Argentine minister is said to have employed a party to collect all the congratulatory messages sent him apropos of the abolition law, which will be printed in book form for distribution in the Republic. To judge from the number of these manifestions which have fallen under our notice, the editor has a long job before him.

-We have been watching the trials of torpedoes in our bay for some time, but have never seen that the target was struck. There is always a statement that the machinery works all right, but somehow the torpedo goes "cavorting" all around the target, without hitting it. What is the use of shooting torpedoes at a target if you cannot hit it?

-What has become of our cherished capoeiras? The daily papers but a short time ago gave notices of more or less disturbances caused by these gentle-men, but are silent lately. Rumor says a number of them have been quietly deported to more favorable climes, where the razor and faca de ponta will be exchanged for hoes and shovels, under military

-The Revista Illustrada has ventured to inquire after the honors to be distributed in virtue of after the nonors to be distributed in virtue of services rendered in securing the abolition of slavery. All given to those who posed at the last moment, colleague! Think of conferring a title on Councillor Siminbú, an opponent of emancipation to the very last moment, in recognition of his services to abolition!

-The government has granted permission to the Pará Transportation and Trading Co. to the Pará Transportation and Trading Co. to transact business in Brazil. The company is organized to carry into effect the concession granted for the navigation of the Tocantins, Araguaya and Vermelho rivers and for a railway from Alcohaça to Santo Anastacio. The seat of the company is at Madison, Wisconsin.

-Now, that we are shortly to have the satisfaction of contemplating the 5-ton Bendegé meteorite, would it not be proper to send some one after that one that fell in Santa Catharina? As Sr. Carvalho has been so successful in his first enterprise, he might volunteer for the second. We cannot have too many meteorites at the Museum. Fossils We cannot have cannot be compared to them.

—The opening performance of the French dramatic company, directed by Messrs. Abbey & Grau, in which M. Coquelin and Mme. Jane Hading fill the leading rôles, took place at the D. Pedro II theatre on the 28th ult., and before one of the best houses, in numbers and appearance, that we have ever seen in Rio de Janeiro. The first representation was that of L'Aventurière in which both Coquelin and Mme. Hading appear at their best, and in which they achieved a signal success. As a comedian Coquelin is unquestion-ably without an equal, and it is, therefore, a rare privilege to have the opportunity of seeing him. Since the opening the company has drawn crowded houses every representation, thus insuring the success of the managers here in Rio de Janeiro.

WOLSTENHOLME—GOBTON.—On June 2nd, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev'd. Henry Mosley, M. A., WILLIAM LUPTON WOISTENHOLME, second son of Charles Wolstenholme, Liverpool, to KATHLERM MARIE [Cherry], elder daughter of the late George E. Gotton, Newport House, Bolton, and Mrs. Gorton, Claughton, Cheshire.

-The subscription raised here by the German olony for the sufferers from the inundations in Germany produced 9,548.65 marks.

-An important convention has just been celebrated between Brazil and the Argentine Re-public, which authorizes the exchange of medals of the Paraguayan war between the officers and soldiers of the two armies. The Uruguayan con-tingent cak also "swop" decorations if it wishes to.

-Major George M. Sternberg, surgeon United States army, has completed his report on yellow fever, and delivered it to President Cleveland. The report was made in compliance with instruc-tions signed by President Cleveland in April, 1887. The report embraces a detailed account of investiga tions made in South America and in Mexico during the past summer and in the pathological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University during the past winter. The matter covers 800 type-written sheets, and is accompanied by ten plates showing in a general way the more marked features of the report. It is understood that the conclusions are not favorable to the claims of the physicians in Brazil and Mexico, who say they have discovered a means of preventing the disease by inoculation. -Baltimore Sun, March 12. This will be highly agreeable news to Dr. Freire, whose effort to talk conviction upon the medical profession at one time promised to be successful. Before a rigid scientific investigation, however, the Dr.'s claims were found to be without foundation.

#### MOST INTERESTING.

We have been so much struck by the strange numerical coincidences which are being developed by our Brazilian colleagues that we have decided to try our skill also. If now we take the year of the Emperor's birth, 1825, (or 14×13+5) and add to it his age, 63 years, (or 4×13+11) we shall have the year of the law of abolition, 1888, (or 145×13+3). Also, if we add the two digits of age, 6 and 3, to the year of his birth, 1825, we shall have 1834 as a result, which is only 3 years later than the anti-slave traffic law of 1831 (or 140×13+11).

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Patria em Perigo; by Dr. Silva Jardim. Campinas: Gazeta de Campinas imprint, 1888. A republication of the two discourses delivered by the author at Campinas (20th February) and Santos (5th March) on the prospective succession of a member of the Orleans family to the throne of Brazil. We have already discussed this question to some extent, and until better reasons than those thus far advanced are given why the constitutional succession should be interrupted, or the form of government should be for better and more effective administration, and we are not certain that such an end is to be secured in any of the changes proposed. Kegulament do Registro Civil, annotated and published by Dias da Silva Junior, editor of the Formal de Agricultor. Contains the rules and regulations of civil registry authorized by a law of 1870 but not carried into effect until the current year.

regulations of eivil registry authorized by a law of 1870 but not carried into effect until the current year.

Electrologia em 1886; by Dr. Aarān Reis, Rio Ingland in the Jamal de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1888. Comprising a series of articles published in the Jamal de Commercio on "atmospheric electricity," "electraphy," "electros on "atmospheric electricity," "electros on "atmospheric electricity," "electros on the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. The official results of the slaw oppulation registry under the law of 1885, which closed on March 30th, 1887. The total number registered was 723,419, of which 384,615 were males and 338,504 lenales. Their aggregate value fixed by the law of 1885, was 485,225,2128534, or, in round numbers, £48,000,000 stg.

Les Guides de "L'Hoolle du Stad": Province de S. Paulo; compiled and edited by M. Charles Morel. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Carlos Gaspar da Silva, 1888. The second volume of the series of pocket guide-hooks which our esteemed colleague of L'Etoile du Stad has undertaken to publish in order to assist immigrants and render the country better known abroad. The present volume contains nearly 50 pages upon Rio de Janeiro and general subjects, in addition to a description of the province of São Paulo. In his treatment of the subject, the author has first given a general description of that province, geographical, historical, political, statistical and commitment of the subject, the author has first given a general description of that province, geographical, historical, political, statistical and commitment of the subject, the author has first given a general description of that province, geographical, historical, political, statistical and commitment of the subject wide province in Brazil, and the exceptional progress which it is now making, morally and materially, can not fail to excite widespread attention. This little volume therefore comes just at the right time and will find a wide circle of readers.

—We are indebted to the Ministers of Finan

-We are indebted to the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Empire, Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine for the annual *Relatorios* of their respective

departments.

Guia da Instrucção do Serviço para o 1 Corpo de
Marinheiros da Marinha Allenda; translated by
Com, I. J. da Fonseca. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co., 1888. Advance sheets of a manual of
instruction designed for the use of naval cadets.
Of the value and need of the work we are not in a
position to judge, but the etymology used is something very unusual.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The offices of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are been moved to No. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

Phipps Brothers & Co., Agents.

The agency of The Marine Insurance Company, Limited, has been moved to No. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 1st floor.

to No 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, 1st floor,

Phipps Brothers & Co., Agents. The agency of The Phænix Fire Office has been moved

E W. May. Agent.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1888. 

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day...... 24 ¼ d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).... 898 rs. gold do do in U. S. 

currency [paper] ..... 2\$062 Value of Listerling ., ..... 9\$897

#### EXCHANGE.

May 24.—The market opened at 24 on London, but early in the afternoon rates at the banks were advanced to 241/2 in the afternoon rates at the banks were advanced to 2.½ on London, 392–393 on Paris and 4,85–4,86 on Hamburg at 50 dlys: \$\$65 on New York at sight. The business doing was fair, and 21,516 was obtainable both for bank on bankers and on head office. From second hands bank steriling vas reported at 24,34–24,716. Commercial stering 24,716–24,54, and france 388. At the close the market was considered flat, and the English banks were not drawing at over 24. Sowereigns sold at 10,500 -10,504, closing with buyers at 10,504, sellers at 10,510 on 10,504, closing with buyers at 10,504, sellers at 10,510 on 10,504, closing with buyers at 10,504, sellers at 10,510 on 10,504, closing with buyers at 10,504, sellers at 10,510 on 10,504, closing with buyers at 10,504, sellers at 10,510 on 10,504.

May 25 .- Official rates at the banks were 24 on London May 35.—Official rates at the banks were 24 on London, 350 on Paris and 49.—240 on Hamburg at 29.04; 28.86.
—25.09 on New York at sight. In the morning something was done in hank steriling at 24½ and from second hends 24.31 off.—24½ was quoted. Bank france 39.4—36, and commercial sterling was quoted at 24½—24.716. Swertigns closed with buyers at 1056, so sellers at 105120. May 26.—The market opened at 24½ at all the banks, and the Bluces Commercial and do Commercia almost immediately advanced their rates to 24½. Official rates at the lanks were 24½—24½ on London, 39.—394 on Paris 488—489 on Hamburg at 29.015; 2850—3857 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was enorted at 24.156. Commercial sterling was counted at the

Varis at sight. From second hands bank stelling was reported at 24 gift. Commercial storling was quoted at the extremes of 2436—2436, with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10540, sellers at 10\$100.

May 28.—Rates at the banks were unchanged and the market firm. Bank stelling was reported at 2432—24 gift, batter on London office, and from second hands at 24 gift on bankers and 2436 on head office. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2436, 247 fits and 2436, 247 fits and 2436, 247 fits areas at 389. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105020 sellers at 10\$570.

Sovereigus closed with buyers at 109200 sellers at 10920-1 May 92—Official rates at the bauks were 945,000 funden, 920 on Paris and 486 on Hamburg at 100 (8: 28950 on New York at 198th. On London office 943 file was mosted, and commercial sterling was reported in a small way at 2436—242116. Sovereigus closed with buyers at 108050, sellers at 108600.

seners at rocoo.

May 30.—There were no changes in official rates. Brokers reported some business doing in bank sterling at 24½—24 316 latter on London office and also from second hands and quoted commercial at 4½—24 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$500, sellers at 10\$500.

with inspers at roopoly, senior at rivery and the mar-ket was quiet. Brokers reported hank sterling at 24½— 24 516, latter on Loudon office, and also from second hands at this price. Commercial sterling 24½—2416. Sov-ereigns closed with buyers at 10\$020, sellers at 10\$070.

June 2.—Rates at the banks were still unchanged. Brokers reported the market quiet at 2;4—2 s 16. latter on London office, for bank sterling direct and at 24 s 16—24% from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24/4—24/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10-8030, sellers at 10-8030.

une 4.—Official rates were unchanged but the market was firmer. Bank sterling was quoted at 24½—24 51f6, latter on London effice, and also from second hands, and com-mercial was quoted at the extremes of 24½—24½.

-On the 1st inst. the Bank of Brazil comme ment of the out-standing hypothecary notes of the 1st and 2nd series. The amount to be paid is 300,000\$.

—A loan for £45,000 in 7 per cent. debentures at 95 cent. for the S. João weaving mill (hessians) was put on market on the 1st, by Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co.

—On the 1st the organization of a French company with a capital of 100,000,000 francs was announced on the Exchange. The company will devote its operations to Brazilian development, the Banco Internacional acting as agent here.

the company.

-The May receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Importation	3,102,737\$422
Port dues	
Exportation	286,723 936
Sundries	2,940 730
Surtax of 5 per cent	158,642 523
	3,626,224\$801
Deposits	22,800 745
Restitutions	33,798 101
Internal Revenue receipts	477,157 526

SALES OF STOOKS AND SHARES

	May 23.	
10	Five per cent apolices	965 000
132	do	966 000
5,000\$	Sovereigns	961/2 %
30	Banco do Brazil	233 000
,50	Hanco Internacional 2 series	48 000
50	Banco Rural	280 000
20 34	Leopoldina R.R.	130 000
15	Leopoldina R.R. deb do 200\$ Oeste de Minas R.R.	178 000
84	Grão Pará R R. deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	
53 350	deu. sorocabaha R.R. 1905	67 14 0g 68 00
60	Jardim Betanico tramway	137 000
250 81	e Christian	138 000
40	S. Christovão tramway Brazileira de Navegação	260 000
50	Bonança Insce	20 000
50		75 %
V	fay 24.	
8	Five per cent. apolices	965 000
109	do	966 000
3.2	do	967 000
1,000	Sovereigus	10 000
1,000	Banco Commercial	235 000
217	Banco Internacional	240 000
300	Bauco Internacional do 31 Aug do 2 series	238 000
1,643	Leonoldina R R v. subs	47 500 112 000
4.302	do subs	7 000
59 85	do subs	80 000 66½ %
		00/2 /6
	Jay 25.	
30	Five per cent, apolices	965 000
96 1,200\$	do	966 000
96	Gold Loan, 1879, 4½%	
100	do	
150	Banco Commercial	235 000
373	Banco Internacional. deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	240 000 178 000
10	, do 650	510 000
8a	Macahé and Campos R.R.	95 %
100	Grão Pará R.Rdo subs	12 000
14	deh. Sorocahana R.R. too\$	68 0.
100		72 % %
50	,, do Igold 5%]	93 000
N	đay 26.	
6	-	
300	Five per cent. apolices	966 000 240 000
50	do	241 000
100	do 2 series	49 500
200	do do	50 000
200	Macabé and Campos R.R	97 000
300	Serocabana R,R. 31 July do b.o. 3: Augdeb. do 100\$	100 000
1.7		68 %
315	,, do Gend Insce	45 000
100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	72 00
44	, do (gold 5%)	93 000
V	Any 28.	

do 
 0005
 ub
 97 %

 30
 Gold Loan, 1879, 4½ %
 1,111 coo.

 100
 Hance do Brazil
 234 coo.

 200
 de
 235 coo.

 200
 de
 235 coo.

 200
 Barro do Commercio.
 24 coo.

 200
 Barro do Commercio.
 24 coo.

 200
 Lanco Internacional
 24 coo.

 200
 do
 last traus, day.
 244 coo.

 200
 do
 18 cor.
 25 coo.

 244
 do
 50 coo.

 254
 do
 50 coo.

 264
 do
 50 coo.

 274
 do
 60 coo.

 28
 do
 50 coo.

 29
 do
 50 coo.

 20
 60 coo.
 18 coo.

 214
 do
 50 coo.

 22
 200
 60 coo.

 23
 60 coo.
 60 coo.

 24
 60 coo.
 60 coo.

 25
 60 coo.
 70 coo.

 May 29.

3 Five per

| May 29. | 975 | 975 | 975 | 172 | 975 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 976 | 980 000 236 000 230 500 220 000 198 000 242 000 246 500 247 000 248 000 120 000 170 000 May 30.

Five per cent. apolices .

Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, ro\$ pd.

do x. d. 30 Jaly.

do series

do do do

do do do

Leopoldina R. R.

do S. Real de S. Real Banco do Brazil...

Banco do Brazil .

Banco do Comuercio, 4 series .

Banco Internacional .

do last trans. day.

do 9 series .

do 9 series .

do 10 series .

d 65 247 248 250 000 53 000 67 1/4 0/0 205 000 66 % 900 65 200 22 2,784 254 000 257 000

do
do last trans. day...
do so, 30th...
do so, 30th...
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do last trans. day Dec...
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do subs...
do subs...
deb. do subs...
n Sorceabana R.R. roofs...
n Sorceabana R.R. roofs...
hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%). 1,130 1,600 905 50 100 100 50 15 208 000 72 % 66 % DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York egarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	May 24	May 25	May 26   May 28	May 28	May 29	Мау 30	June 1	June 2	June 4
Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	67,000	63,000	59,000	64,000	71,000	70.000	76,000	77,000	70,000
do do 2nd hands	16,000	22,000	27,000	16,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	22,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	5,000	3,000	2,000	7,000 t	6,000	3,000	7,000 *	6,000	8,000 *
do Santos	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
Shipments for United States, bags	3,000	:	;	:	5,000	;	:	;	:
State of the market	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm :	steady	steady
Exchange on London, private	2436 d	241/2	;	:	:	:	:	;	:
Steamer freight U. States	35 6	35 6	:	:	:	:	1	1	:
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	6\$250	6,300	:	:	:	;			:
and freight by steamer	2 2/91	17	:	:	;	:		;	:
do Good znd, per ro kijos expenses	5\$350	5,600	:		;	:	1	1	:
and freight by steamer	145% €	15%	1	:	:	:	:	:	;

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Shipments for United States during the week, .	May 26th.
do for Europe etc do do	7.000
Sailing clearances for the United States	1
Steamer clearances do (3)	19,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	2,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	35 € 8 500
Steamers loading for United States	15.5
Stock in 2nd hands	2
_	

Stock at SAN	rosthis morning	, ista	nd and hands	136.000	baes
Receipts duri	ing week to 25th	Ma	V	70,000	Ditg.a.
Sales for Un	ited States durir	IF WE	ck	00,000	37
do	Europe	1-			
		uo			
Supments to	United States	do	*********	20,000	
do	Europe	do		18,000	
	: Good Averag			58	
Steamers loa	ding for United	Stat	es		r
	-				

	fune and.
Shipments for United States during the week.	6,000 bags
do for Europe etc do do .	11,000
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances do [1]	18.000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	6,000
Freights by steamer	35 6 8 5%
do sail	15 5
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock in 2nd hands	_

Stock in 2nd milius	
Stockat Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands Receipts during week to 1st June	
Sales for United States during week	8,900 ,,
de P	
do Europe do	4,000 ,,
	-
do Europe do,	
Market firm: Good Average,	5\$600
Steamers loading for United States	2

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1888.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—The business reported since our last issue amounts to about 20,000 bags, the greater port for the United States; the market has dragged somewhat, and is rather flat at the close. Some of our brokers reduce quotations, hut others do not report any change, and the variations in prices are again very marked. Receipts increase but abovely there seems no reason to doubt that on the first days after the abolition law was made public, there was more or less festivity on the plantations, just as always occurs during the holidays about Christmas, but, although the most contradictory reports are current as to the abandoment by the freedenes of plantations, the general opinion seems to be that these have not yet became throughly cognitant of their changed position, and will continue to work as heretofore.

Shipments since our last report are:

22,228 bags for the United States

22,228 bags for the United States

5,955 ,, 7,445 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the customouse have been;

32,562 bags for the United States 6,514 ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere 1,471 ,,

40,547

35,628 bags.

	6													
May		tea .	Stati	es: Orle:	ans	Br s	tr S	trab	o				bags.	
	24	N	ew de	Vork	Ge	r st	B Pr	esse ocid	a	••••			9,079 2,072 18,236	
May	1 25	Eure F	pe:	airg	Ger	r str	Ar	gent	ina.	4			981	1
	27	A	ntwe	rp I	er st	r He	ragi gar st si	th.	atle	hovit	z		300 108 3,683	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
		eruh	ere :	do		Fr	str	Tibe	t				88o	1
Jun T	e i	nreis	d nv cl	o eora	nces	in in	r E	wer	e di	vide			1,621 DWS:	
	1	13,1	82 27 800	bags	for		Un Em Cap	ope se of	Go	od F	Tope			E
		7,3	loo loo	bags			Riv	er P	late	and	We	st C	Coast	E
per	day y av	, ap	ains	1 3,7	70	for I	he 1	orece	din	vera g nii	ged te d	3,81 ays	o bags The	1
				gain:		6	792 790 749	**		1887 1886 1885				١,
	9			17		10	749 ,340 ,800 ,468 ,635	33 33 31		1884 1883 1882				0
	roke shed						per \$450	10 Å	illos		8\$c	× –	9\$400	1
Sup	erion d fi	rst.					tie	do	al		8 90	omi do	inal i	
Ord God	linar od se	y fi: econ	rst d	••••			720 240 360				8 40 7 70 6 40	ю-	8 900	
Cap	inar itan olha	ia				. 2	86o	omir — 3	12l 41	0	4 20	omi o	nal 5 000	
73.5	tock	s we	in i	his	mor	ning	esti ut 2	mate	d to	) be	fron	ւ 68	,ooo to hands	
awa	iting	g shi	ipme	nt.			ing					ba,		40
	Ne	do	- /	mer	str	Aa	van van	ce				16,0		1
	Ha	do do mbu	1	er st	· Bi	ela. rytii	ba					Ι,:	300	
				r str	El	be			• • •			-		9
	DA						A N 10						) F	
Freigh	Exchange	do	Average	do	Stock,	Clearan	Total S	;	(	: Hd	Shipments	Receip		4
it per ste	20	Good	price	and do	ist han	1005	Shipmen	Elsewhere.	ape	Europe	ents U.	S		
amer, 5	London	and.	Ordinar		ds		ts				States			1
Freight per steamer, 3% primage			Ordinary 15t per arroba		ist hands	earances	ts		Cape			Receipts		
ge.		α̈́o	rarroba		2		Sgrd	:	:	:		egge		
		<u> </u>		н	6.	_		-				_	Мау	
35 c	241/8	3,000	8,750	16,000	64,000	2,297	3,587	797	1	:	2,790	1,935	53	l.
35 C	24 7/16	8,000	8,750	21,000	61,000	4,779	557	557	;	;	:	2,654	fay 24	1
35 c	243%	8,000	8,750	27,000	57,000	500	720	217	:	503	:	2,514	May 25	
35 c	24 7[16	8,000	8,750	16,000	59,000	17,513	13,489	:	:	781	12,708	3.485	Мау 26	
:	:	:	:	:	62,000	;	:	;	ŧ	:	:	3,098	May 27	
35 0	24 7[16	8,000	8,750	7,000	68,000	;	8,430	602	:	2,300	5,528	6,532	May 28	
35 c	24 7116	8,000	8,750	6,000	68,000	970	3,717	2,226	;	1,491	:	2,407	May 29	
35 C	24%	8,000	8,750	5,000	74,000	141	3,066	2,186	:	880	:	5,390	Мау 30	
:	;	;	;	:	73,000	;	:	;	;	;	:	2,013	May 24 May 25 May 26 May 27 May 28 May 29 May 30 May 31	
_			_			12	15	Ņ		н	10.		To since 1	
-	;	1	1	:	:	126,455	150,276	24,954	5,800	13,384	106,138	117,559	Totals ze 1st May	,
35 €	243%	8,000	8,750	9,000	75,000	1,480	860	860	:	;	:	6,294	June 1	
35 c	2438	8,000	8,750	22,500	66,000	x2,867	1,202	1	:	:	1,202	4,870	June 2	
:	:	:	:	1	68,000	:	:	:	1	;	:	2,455	June 3	
;	;	ı	:	:	:	:	1,804,590	177,266	42,600	388,394	1,196,330	1,671,166	Totals since 1st May June 1 June 2 June 3 since 1st July	

N.B .- We have somewhat modified this table to accord with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the numbe of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house,

20 Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eleven months

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	:885-86
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	999 918	1,441 462	T, 564 858
Baltimore	79 613	232 133	405 310
Hampton Roads f. o	79 0.3	-30 .33	403 344
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			Q 20
Savannah			9 253
Mobile			9 -3
New Orleans	115 128	191 973	299 519
Galveston	11 120	41 898	48 298
Port Eads f. o	11 1/9	4. 090	40.29
ron Each I. O			
Total	1,205 788	1,907 466	2,336 446
EUROPE			
Channel f. o		41 605	21 393
Havre	47 073	139 063	g1 686
Antwerp	39 884	81 728	80 11.
North of Europe & Baltic	179 570	341 206	347 68
England	41 808	216 104	92 01
Bordeaux	1 236	9 779	16 62
Lisbon t. o	22 098	43 804	
Gibraltar f.o		13 008	
Portugal	107	86	t 830
Mediterranean	115 327	262 419	328 09:
Total	387 103	1,148 793	979 45
Elskwhere			
Canada	**,	385	***
Cape of Good Hope	42,600	72 381	50 85
River Plate & West Coast	57,962	58 007	50 89
Rio and coast			
Total	100 562	130 773	101 75
United States	1,205 788	1,907 466	2,336 44
Europe	387 103	1,148 793	979 450
Elsewhere	100 562	130 773	101 75
Totals	1,693 453	3,187 032	3,417 650

DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	535 536	574 315	634 598
Baltimore	52 689	85 156	166 270
Hampton Roads f.o	3		
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			5 000
Savannah.	!		5 652
Mobile,			
New Orleans	4B 294	61 626	103 568
Galveston	5 979	7 500	13 200
Port Eads f. o			
Total	642 498	728 597	928 288
Епрори.			
Channel 1. O		24 515	17 493
Havre	34 926	65 052	22 00
Antwerp	14 063	23 172	0.559
North of Europe & Baltic	72 511	100 927	97 399
Eugland	14 914	64 420	26 120
Bordeaux	117	6 803	5 286
Lishon I. O.	8 000	16 000	
Gibraltar t.o			
Portugal	1 11 1		1 084
Mediterranean	52 894	64 300	80 59
Total	1 197 425	374 189	259 59
ELSKWIERRE			
Canada	1	385	
Cape of Good Hope	19 600	13 104	11 95
River Plate & West Coast	20 702	26 847	23 93
Rio and coast			**
Total	49 302	40 336	35 89
United States	642 498	728 597	928 28
Europe	197 425	374 189	259 59
Elsewhere	49 302	40 336	35 89
Totals	880 225	1,143 122	1,223 77

#### Imports.

There appears to have been a fair business doing since our last report. For hour there has been a fair demand, but the simultaneous arrival of four cargoes of American has some what depressed the market. The only receipts of pine are an invoice of white from New York, and the markets are steady; a sale to arrive of a cargo of Pitch is reported.

Kerosene has improved and Lard is firm. With the exception of Indian Corn, which under small supplies is higher
and very firm, the other articles we quote are about un-

Flour.	-Receipts since our last r	eport l	ave	been:	
Campane	vo, from Baltimore:				
	Chesapeake	1,000	11	3,060	brl
Vamoyde.	n, do:				
	Castilla	1,175	brls		
	Codorus	1,000	19	2,175	>1
Serene,	do:				
	Castilla	1,850	bils.		
	Mt. Vernon	1,000	11		
	Silver Spring	900	13		
	Codorus	500	11		
	Crystal	400			
				4,650	,,
Julia Roi	lins, do:				
	sundry marks			6,650	**
Senegal, 1	from River Plate:				
	130 bags			65	+3
Curytiba,	do:				
	3,000 bags			1,500	17
				18,100	brl
Sales and	withdrawals for the same	time	have	been a	ıba:
	and brokers estimate stock				
	24,000 brls. American				
	400 Trieste				

3,100 ,, River Plate

27,500 brls. emand is reported and brokers qu A fair d Trieste,
Richmond 1st | A | South |

23,251 brls, against.... 24,512 ,, in May, 1887.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts since our last, nor during the past month. The cargo per Tros, from Brunswick, has been sold to arrive at 34\\$000 per doz. and the market is reported firm. Receipts in May last year were 1,851,245 feet.

White Pipe.-Receipts are about 125,000 feet per Brillian from New York, which will probably be retailed at 107 rs. per foot. The market is steady at about this quotation. Our receipts last month were 436,074 feet, against 343,610 feet for the same month, 1887.

Spruce Pine. - Nothing new. No receipts last menth, nor in May last year.

Swedish Pine, - No receipts. In May, 1887, seceipts were 759 doz. against nil for the same month

Kerosene.—The Brilliant from New York brings about 20,000 cases. The market has advanced, and is steady at 6\$500 per case. Receipts in May were 21,000 cases, against 16,810 cases for the same month last year.

against 6,8 to cases for the same month last year.

Lnryl.—Receipts are 150 leggs per Campanero, 2,200
per Serene, troo per Yalia Rollins and 100 per Advance,
all from Baltimore. Invoices may be quoted at 360 rs. per
lb. Receipts last month were 350 kegs, against 9,300
packages in May last year.

COM1.—Receipts since our last report, all to companies and dealers have been 2,199 tons per Riversdale. Our receipts in May were 31,907 tons, all British, against 21,059 tons of all kinds for the same month in 1887.

come or an same nor (ne same moritu in 1887).

Cennent.—Receipts are 1,234 brls. French per Ville de

Maceils and 3,000 German per Scheuur. Brokers do not

change quotations, viz: 6\$200—6\$400 fer Hritish, \$\$800—

6\$200 for German and 6\$500—у\$000 for French. Receipts

in May were:

e; 6,560 brls. British 6,300 ,, German 2,762 ,, French, etc. 15,622 brls

against 6,247 ,, of all kinds for the same month of last year.

an year.

Rice.—No receipts since our last and quotations from leaders are unchanged at \$\$500-8\$\$600 per bag. Lost month eccipts were 4,531 bags, all via Europe, against 36,500 bags n May, 1887.

Rosin—Receipts are 100 bris. per Serene and 150 per Julia Rellins from Baltimore, and 200 per Advance from New York. There are no changes in quotations; 6\$500— 11:500 pe bit. as to quality and weight. Receipts in May were nil, against 631 bris. for the same month last year.

there is nothing to report. There were no receipts in against 400 cases received in the same month last year

Brann.—No arrivals since our last, nor during last mont and quotations are nominal. In May last year we receive 5,000 bags.

5,000 hags.

Hny.—Receipts are (41 bales per Bonden from Rosariu to dealers. Quentations are still about 75–80 rs. per kilo gramme. Receipts last month were Roop bales, large annuall, against 18,797 bales in May, last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,750 bags per Receipts have been 1,750 bags por Receipts have been 1,750 bags por Receipt have been 1,750 bags por Receipt have been 1,750 bags and the advices from the north far from satisfactory. The market has advanced and closes very firm a 4500–4500 or River Plate mixe, and \$500–4500 or River Plate mixed with \$100 or River Plate Mixed Plate Plate Plate Mixed Plate Plate

Codfish.—There are no changes reported to us, an receipts are a few cases of Norwegian to dealers. In Ma receipts were 505 cases Norwegian, against 12,568 package of all descriptions for the same month last year.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 25.

MONTEVIDEO - Swed by Marthurs: 131 tons; Nilsen; 38 d jerked-beef to Carvalho Irmãos & Co. MAY 26.

Rosario—Swed ing Bonden; 299 tons; Lund; 12 ds; hay

ROBARDO—Swent Ing Bonden; 209 tons; Lund; 12 ds; hay to order.

MAY 30.

BALTMANGE—Br bk Campanera; 231 tons; Kichne; 36 ds studdies to Phipps Brothers & Co.
GLASGOW—Br abip Prioratale; 1453 tons; Fox: 47 ds: coa to Waston, Ritchie & Co.
ANTWARD—Br bk Campise Glen; 490 tons; Webster; 56 ds in distress, bound for Montovideo.

in distress, bound for Montwister, 400 tons; Welster, 56 ds in distress, bound for Montwister.

NewCartle—Hr ship Elinkurst; 1711 tons; Mackennie; 51 ds; in distress, bound for California.

Rosanto—Ital Ing Natura Zini; 281 tons; Visasava; 76 ds; in distress, bound for asouth of France port.

MAY 31.

MAY 31.

Language of the Natura Sini; 281 tons; Davison; 51 double of the Natural Sini; 281 tons; Davison; 51 distress, bound for Java.

YUNE 1.

SATINGER—Amer Ib. Seminary 495 tons; Klasen; 47 ds; 7 UNE 1.

BALTIMORE. Amer ble Serene; 448 tons, Smith: 48 ds; sur dries to Levering & Co.

NEW YORK—NOr ble Brilliant; 764 tons; Lootz; 48 ds; sur dries to arder.

TUNE 2. BALTIMORE—Amer bk 7nila Rollins; 586 tons; Johnson; 4i ds; flour to Levering & Co. Macao—Swed lug Axel; 265 tons; Lundstedt; 42 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 23.

MACAO—Nor bg Vaarbud; 225 tons; Schowe; ballast.

PRENAMBUCO—Port lug Bento de Freitas; 265 tons; Pereira sundries.

SAN FRANCISCO-Br ship Cedric, the Saxon; 1619 ton Vescy; same cargo.

Sey, mun.
M.d.Y 24.
ON—Port bk Ligeira; 307 tons; Silva; sundries

Md V 20. CARDIFF—Nor bk Nova; 783 tons; Hassell; ballast. Montroudeo—Ger bg Clara; 139 tons; Bodege; cement

MAY 27, 28.—Nor bk Belsy Gude; 450 tons; Due; ballast. MAY 28, DO-Dan bg Clara; 1:8 tons; Schimminck; ballast.

MAY 29. Sydney-Nor bk Martin Luther; 792 tons; Jorgensen ballast.

MAY 31.

Macao—Nor lik Ερήτταετί; 345 tons: Gonsel; hallast.

Park - Br lik Prince Rudolph; 1372 tons; Dixon; pavingstones.

yUNR 2. ADOS—Nor bk Lauget; 541 tons; Jorgensen; ballast. GUNE 3.

PORT EADS—Amer ship Therese; 985 tons; Chrisholm; ballast

BARBADOS-Amer lug C. S. Bushnell; 655 tons; Lente; do.

-- Dtch bk Kersbergen, from Cardiff bound for Java, rived here on the 31st ult., in distress.

-Br ship Elminust, from Newcastle hound for California, Br bk Camptie Glen, from Antwerp bound for Montevideo and Ital lug Nastra Zia, from Rosario for a south of France port, put in here in distress on the 30th ult.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

Tybee-Br ship Algoma ballat
Ship Island-Nor bk Carricks do
Cardiff-Nor bk Flora do
Paranagua'-Nor lug Gjailarhorn do ballast

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been little doing in chaters and the only bus-iness reported it: Nor lug Giallarshors, matte, from Pen-naguá to River Plate, ¼— real; Ger bg Hodwig, paving tiles, to Buenos Aires ¼280: Dan bg Claras, ail-aske, from Penedo to Liverpool, 200: Dan bg Berze, salt from Macofo to Rio, 400 n. and br bg Hode, salt from Moson's to Rio,

to teres 400 th title in DE 214DE, SHILL HOLL	MOSSORO TO INTO
350 rs.	
Freights-steamer:	
New York	35¢ per ba
New Orleans	45¢ do
London	30s per to
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	258 do
Hamburg	25s do
Havre	20 fcs do
Bordeaux	25 fcs do
Marseilles	25 fcs do
Trieste	30s do
Genoasail:	25 fcs do
United States, North	2[617]6 per to
do South nominal	

	Lisbon f. o.	27s 6d—30s	do
	This is a second of the second		
h			
x1	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R10.
	A lice	Bermuda	18 Apr.
	Alpha		
io	Atynu	Leith	9 April
o-	America	Oporto	
d	Adonis	Marseilles	
	Avanti	London	
	Arica	Rosario	•
er	Anna		
ks.	4	Swansea	21 Apr.
c-	A my	Baltimore	
at	Antagonist	Swansea	
	Arcangelo Padre	Marseilles	14 Apr.
OT	Arvilla	Sunderland	5 May
th	Allida	Cardiff	
ıe			7 May
	Argo	Newport	**
nd	Aristos	Fernandina	
	Astracana	Greenock	9 May
۱y	Annie M. Law	Cardift	8 May
es	Bondevennen	London	o may
	Bessie Markham	Brunswick	
-	D. 11		**
	Bridgewater	Cardiff	
	Cavalier	Brunswick	
	Choice	Cardiff	10 May
	Cito	Newcastle	20 Apr.
	Cavour	Cardiff	
	Comalien		
	Cavalier	Liverpool	
s;	Dictator	Cardiff	5 May
	Dronning Sophie	Cardiff	
	Drouning Louise,	London	30 Apr.
to	Eda	Swansea	
	E. T. G.		28 Apr.
	D. 7. G	Cardiff	
5;	Етта	Leith	6 Apr.
	Earl Burgest	Cardiff	
al	Erminia	Cardiff	23 Apr.
vii	Frankfurt	Newcastle	3
	Freya	Cardiff	21 Apr.
s;	Flora		
	C. H.	Newport	8 May
58	Guldregen	Newport	7 May
	Gaspare	Trieste	
in	Glad Tidings	Baltimore	24 Apr.
	Harry	Swansea	21 Apr.
	Hawksbury	Cardiff	21 2kpr.
52	Helene		
٠.	77	Hamburg	
s;	Hermod	Hamburg	
S;	Isabel	Oporto	
	Inga	Cardiff '	
	Isfareren	Glasgow	3 May
n-	Irone		
	Yaulskan -	Shields	26 Apr.
11-	Jarlsberg	Liverpool	
٠,	Linwood	Cardiff	
	Lyngoer Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff	
8	Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff	21 Apr.
•0	Mary G. Reed	New York	15 Apr.
to	Maria Angelina	Oporto	is Apr.
	Mathilda C. Smith		
	Manual C. Smith.	Liverpool	
	Molilamo	Cardiff	
	Maresca	Marseilles	
	Nereus	Newcastle	23 Apr.
	New Light	Baltimore	7 Apr.
12	Nossa Signora della Salute	Hamburg	
٠,	Ogir	manusing	7 May
S:	Prince Frederick	Newcastle	5 May
	Point Parent	Cardift	17 Apr.
	Prince Regent	Newport	17 Apr.
	Prince Umberto	Cardiff	14 Apr.
	Prince Henry	Liverpool	5 May
	Prince Amadeo	Cardift	
	Paramatta .	Manne	
	Petrarch	Newport	
	Rarianal	Antwerp	**
	Rossignol	Liverpool	25 Apr.
	Sea Breeze	Sunderland	14 Apr.
	Signe	Sunderland	
	Seringa	Liverpool	5 May
	Star of England	at St. Michael	y may
		or minimae	3 **

Saigon Pensacola	1	1 4	COVERNMENT AND BROWN	IOLAL DON'S		7
Sultana         Lisbon         20 Mar.           Tros         Brunswick         3 Apr.           Urda         Glasgow	RMISSION	CIRCULATION	GOVERNMENT AND PROVIN	INTEREST   NOMINAL		LAST QUOTATIONS
Vanguard Grangemouth 25 Apr. Vegar Richmond 12 Apr.	4,158,400 000	19971201 000	Apolices Jan. July		1,000 975\$000	··· - 973\$000
Venskabet         Newport         43 Apr.           Warsaw         Cardiff         9 Apri.           Zulmira         Brunswick         29 Mar.	199,600 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 10,212,100 000	119,600 con 18,838,500 coo 37,144,500 coo 7,989,600 coo Pr	do Old Loan of 1868 Apr., Oct. Old 0 1879 Jan., Apr., July, Oct. Province of Rio de Janeiro. Jan., July	4 0/0 1,000 6 0/0 1,000 1/2 0/0 1,000	000 1.145 000	1,140\$000-
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS,	_		True no contract a con		-500 1001/2 %	t,110 000
DATE NAME WHERE PROM CONSIGNED TO		3,934,700 000 Cr 3,613,079 000 5,255,200 000		5 % 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	\$000 98 00 000 72 00 1,58 93\$000	···· -74½ %
May 23 Sorata Rr Liverpools and Wilson C. a. a.		6,352,400 000   Pre	DEBENTURES AND SE	1ADEC	000 86 90	661/2 %
24 Bretagne Fr Marseilles* 24d Karl Valais & C 24 V. de Rosario Fr Santos 19h 25 Laplace Br Liverpool* 24d Norton, M'w & C	CAPITAL SHARES	1SSUED VATUE	an I	RESERVE FUND LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	
25 Paraguay Ital 25 Ruapehu Br Wellington 22d J.N. Vincenzi &F Wilson Sone & C	500,000 2,500	Ail 200\$	BANKS	SALE	AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
25 Argentina Gr Santos 17h E. Johnston & C 27 Matlekovitz Aust do 20h T Rombauer	13,000,000 165,000 10,000,000 50,000 2,000,000 10,000	All 200 All 200 All 200	All Auxiliar.  All Brazil.  Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.  do de S. Paulo	22,949\$138 180\$000 7,112,937 952 236 000 1,926,075 516 238 000 5,815 390 75 000	95000 Jan. 1888 9 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	234\$000 -240\$000 -239 000
29 Santos Gr 29 Sénégal Fr Hamburg 23d E. Johnston & C River Plate 3/6d Me.s. Maritimes	20,000,000	45,000 200 15,000 — 12,500 200 All 50	All Commercio.  do 4 series.  Credito Real do Brazil.	5,815 390 75 000 1,085,000 000 220 000 65 000 103,266 267 65 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 9 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888	=======================================
49 Hogarth Br 29 Estrella Br 30 Schwan Gr Hamburg 25d H. Bellamy & C Hamburg 25d H. Stoltz & C	\$ 1,000,000   10,000   50,000   6,000,000   30,000	All 200 All 20	200 Delcredere 2 10 English Bank, Limited All Industrial & Mexantil	60,000 000 198 000 £ 185,000 140 000	2 750 Jan. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888 6 s Nov. 1882	108 000- 58 000
31 Nie Br South plan 2nd Royal Mail June a Gordon Castle Br Antwerp 2nd Walter, H & C Jonati Br Jonati Br Jonaton 3nd Liverpol 23d Advance Amer New York 23d Wilson Sons & C	20,000,000 50,000 £ 1,250,000 62,500 1,000,000 5,000	All 200 All 200 All 200 All 200 200		\$60,000 000 175 000 160,000 000 60 000	7 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 2 000 Jan. 1888 8 s Apr. 1888	258 000-263 000 58 990-60 000
3 V. de Ceará Fr Havre* 26d F. Mazon	4,000,000 20,000 10,000,000 30,000 1,000,000 5,000	All 200 All 200	All Predial	500,000 000 212 000 140,000 000 60 000 2,505,945 620 280 000	8 000 Jan. 1888 6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 Jan. 1888	
3 Corytiba Gr   Rosario* 19d   E. Johnston & C  DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.	1,000,000 5,000 12,000,000 60,000	All 200		91,868 850 55 000	1 200 Jan. 1888 3 500 Apr 1888	
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	6,000,000 — 1,300,000 — 10,000,000 50,000 1,500,000 —	200 200 200 200 200 200	do debettures.	14,642 300 130 000	7" Nov. 1887 8 % Nov. 1887 236 % Nov. 1886 6 % Nov. 1886 6 % May 1888	
May 23 Strabo Br New Orleans Coffee	1,600,000 8,000 1,500,000 7,500 1,500,000 — 50,000,000 250,000	All 200 All 200	All Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation  All Juz de Fóra to Piati  do delegatines	9.777 149 - 145 000	4 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888 012 % Jan. 1888	
23 Equateur Fr 24 Savona Gr 24 Sorata Br 25 Savona Gr 26 Sorata Br 27 Sorata Br 28 Sorata Br 29 Sorata Br 29 Sorata Br 20 Sorata Br 20 Sorata Br 20 Sorata Br 20 Sorata Br 21 Sorata Br 22 Sorata Br 23 Equateur Fr 24 Sundries 26 do 27 Sorata Br 28 Sundries 29 do 40 do 40 do 40 do	15,330,200	All 200 All 200 All 200	20 do 2nd series	412,437 472 140 0.00	4 000 Jan. 1888 400 Jan. 1888	8 000 — 10 000
25 Ruapehu Br London do 25 V. de Rosario Fr Havre* do 25 V. de Macció Fr Santos do	£ 481,470 — 8,000,000 40,000 3,882,750 —	31,081 \$ 50	All Macabé e Compas	180 000 510 000 80 000	6 % Apr. 1888 4 opo Jan. 1887	75 000- 94 000
46 Bessel Br 26 Procide Gr 26 Canning Br 27 Argentina Gr Hamburg*  New York do Sundries do do	4,970,000 4,339,400 6,500,000 32,500	All 200 200 200 12,500 200	do do debentures.  Norte debentures.  Oeste de Minos.  do debentures.  All Princine do Grifa Pará	22,754 76t 100 000	8 % July 1887 6 000 Feb. 1888 7 % May 1888	
27 Bretagne Fr Marseilles* do 28 Paragnay Ital Genoa* do 29 Sénégal Fr Bordeaux* do	1,910,000 -	- 100 - 200	do subsidiary	16,742 426 190 000 12 000 93 °10	7 000 Jan. 1883	10 000
29 Laplace Br New York Coffee 29 Berlin Gr Santos Sundries 30 Tibet Fr Marseilles* do 30 Matlekovitz Aust Trieste* do	3,800,000 19,000 1,600,000 — £ 137,100 — 1,071,000 —	7,387 200 - 200 - 6 50 200	defections:  All S. Lzabel do Ris Preto.  do debentures do de do Santo Antonic de Parlan debent es.  All S. Parlac Ris de Janeiro do with subsid.  Sapueshylm subdiary.  All Sorocabana with sabs do subsidiaries.	474 493 188 000 190 000 499 000	7 "/o Apr. 1888 7 000 May 1884 7 "/o Feb. 1888 6 "/o Jan. 1888 8½ "/o Jan. 1888	=
30 Hogarth Br Antwerp* do 30 Estrella Br Porto Alegre* do 30 Nasmyth Br Santos do	10,665,000 53,325	200	All S. Pauloe Rio de Janeiro.  do with subsid.  do subsidiary.	202 000 187 000 195 000	7 000 Jan. 1888	
Jun. 1 Chatham Br Porto Alegre* do do santos Gr Santos do do River Plate*	3,000,000 15,000 12,000,000 60,000	All 200 200 - 100	All Sapucahy. Sorocabana with subs do subsidiaries. do debennares.	25 000 220 000 97 000 20 000	= =	=
Calling at intermediate ports.	£ 181,000 1,600,000 8,000	5,333 £ 50	All União Valenciana	38,815 749 80 000	6 % Mar. 1888 6 % Apr. 1888 656 % Feb. 1884	6736 96—68 %
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1888.	5,400,000* 27,000 448,230 — 823,700 — 10,000,000 50,000	500 100 All 200	All   Scrocabana with subs	90,230 220 235 000 470 000 104 0/0	5 000 Apr. 1888 6 % Jan. 1888 7 % Jan. 1888	
NAME O WIERR CONSIGNER FROM CONSIGNER	300,000 1,500 500,000 2,500 455,400	All 200 All 200		150,000 000 137 000 250 000 200 000	3 500 Apr. 1888 5 500 Apr. 1888 8 % Jan. 1888	-138 000
American	1,200,000 6,000 317,000 4,000,000 20,000 250,000 20,000	All 200		78,642 088 129 000 91 1/0 449,663 428 260 000	5 000 July 1887 7 % Apr. 1888 15 000 Jan. 1888	255 000-270 000
sp Fawa 2015 bk Yamoyden 463 bk Serene 448 Jun. 1 Baltimore Jokell, M. & Wilson bk Julia Rollins 586 Levering & C	£ 625,000 - 25,000	All 200	All America State Mayigation companiés	24,902 750 191 000 £ 60,775 105 000	8 % Jan. 1888 4 000 Apr. 1888 6 s 3 d Mar. 1888	
. British	1,377,300	All 200	All Perry debeutures. Nacional de Navegação.	7550,299 778 260 000 98 11/0 208 000	10 000 Jim. 1888 8 % May 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	97 %—
sp Algoma	800,000 4,000 240,000	2,500 200	All Paulista	64,183 960 40 and	4 000 July :887 8 % % Jan. 1888	
sp N. B. Lewis. 1325 5 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C bk Sarah 1857 6 Cardiff Mess Maritimes sp Kambira. 1952 6 Cardiff Norton, M'w & C sp Pr. Alexandra 1221 6 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	4,000,000 ± 20,000 3,000,000 3,000 2,000,000 ±0,000	All 1,000 All 1,000	20 Alliança INSURANCE 250 Argos Fluminense	51,911 900 20 000 300,000 000 495 000	2 000 July 1887 20 000 Jan. 1888	=
sp Cashier	2,000,000 10,000 4,000,000 20,000 8,000,000 8,000	All 200 10,000 200 4,000 1,000 All 1,000	20 Configue 125 Fidelidade	3.915 720 19 000 200,000 000 45 000 275,000 000 192 000	1 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 2 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 July 1887	19 000— 17 000
sp Northumbria 1304 18 Cardiff Norton, M'w & C bk Clarence 1032 19 Newport D. Pedro II R.R	2,500,000 2,500 2,000,000 10,000 8,000,000 10,000	All 200 1,000 1,000	100 Integridade	190.758 008 140 000 16,616 502 45 000 334.000 000 140 000 11,176 670 11 000	9 000 July 1887 4 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888	=
lug Hebe	4,000,000 20,000 5,000,000 25,000 2,000,000 10,000	12,500 200 All 200 All 100	10 Lenldade. 20 Nova Permanente 50 Previdente. 10 Prosperdade. 10 União Commercial dos Varegistas.	15,445 329 15 000 210,000 000 46 500	1 000 Jan. 1888 2 000 July 1887 5 000 Jan. 1888 10 % Jan. 1888	45 000— 18 000— 20 000
Danish	500,000 5,000 2,000,000 20,000	All 100	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	3,230 588 25 000	20 ° Jo lan. 1888 10 % Jan. 1888	20 000
bg Fam. Haab. 151 May 8 Macáo L. Carvalho & C lug Bams	224,100	- 100 - 100 - 200 - 100	Bracithy debentures     Lorena debentures     Piracicaba debentures     Porto Real debentures	85 %	7 °/o Mar. 1888 Apr. 1888	
Dutch bg Wilhelmine 318 May 14 Paysandú In distress bk Kersbergen 985 31 Cardiff In distress	784,000 — 1,500,000 — 800,000 4,000	- 200 - 200 All 200	Pureza debeutures	200 000 190 000 1,415 284 180 000	8½ % Apr. 1888 6 % Jan. 1888	=
German bg Themis 300 May 8 Liverpool. P.S. Nicolson & C.	200,000 - F11,000,000 32,000	All F 500	All Rio Branco  do dehentures  GAS COMPANIES  All Societé du Gas	270 090	4 000	==
Italian	2,000,000# 10,000 1,160,600 —	All 200	All Arroio dos Ratos (coal)  do debentures.  S. José d'El Rey (gold).	= 60°/0	8 0/0 =	165 000
bk S. Michele 407 May 19 Marseilles Karl Valais & C lug Nostra Zia 281 30 Rosario In distress	2,400,000\$ 12,000 3,000,000 15,000	All 200 All 200	All Allianca	85 °/o	3 % Jan. 1888   - Jan. 1888	
sp Mathilde 1795 Apr. 28 Cardiff Royal Mail bk Carricks 913 May 3 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	435,000 5,000 784,000	All 200	All Carica.	8,259 090 190 000	9 000 Jan. 1887 8 °10 Jan. 1888 12 000 Jan. 1888 7½ °/ <sub>0</sub> Apr. 1888	=
lug Gjallarhorn. 236 6 Macao L. Carvalho & C	600,000 3,000 200,000 — 400,000 —	All 200	All Confiança Industrial.  do debentures.  Páo Grande  do debentures	941 972 120 000	Feb. 1888	165 000
bg Garibaldi 273 13 Liverpool. J. & J Peake bk Magdalena 823 13 Liverpool. Gas Co, lug Helena 99 14 Mossoró To order	380,000 5,000 380,000	All 200 All 200	— do debentures	67,499 057 200 000 92 0/0 210 000	Apr. 1888 July 1887 7 % Apr. 1888 7 500 Apr. 1888	
bg Urd. 200 18 Pelotos Welter Hime &C	250,000 3,000 250,000 10,000 2,000,000 10,000	All 200 All 100 All 200	All S. Pedro de Alcantara.  do debentures  All Petropolitana do debentures.	9, 157 530 200 000 9, 257 530 200 000	7 % Apr 1888 5 000 Jan. 1888	$\equiv$
DR Hans This. 319 19 Cardiff. J.C.Pacheco & C. bk Nornen. 438 19 Leith. Monteiro & Bot'o bk Hardi	3,000,000\$ 5,000 580,000 —	All 500 - 200	Ali Associação Commercial.  — Camtelaria (church) debentures.	196 000 110 000 200 500	8 % Jan. 1884 8 % Apr. 1883	202 000-001
bg Marinhas II. 238 Jan. 24 Aracajú A. M. Marinhas	796,800 3,984 800,000 4,000 0,000,000 50,000	All 200 All 200 18,000 200	All Carmagens Fluminense All Commercio e Lavoura All Docas de D. Padro II	48,814 730 190 000 7 60,000 000 210 000	½ ota Apr. 1888	202 000-205 000
bk Audacia 621 May 12 Oporto Ferreira, P. & C. C. Abranches & C. C. Abranches & C.	316,800 - 1,000,000 5 000 500,000 2,500	All 200 All 200	- do depentires	95 000 192 000 72,748 830 31 000	3 000 Jan. 1888 9 0/6 Jan. 1888 3 200 Feb. 1888	=
bk Activ   1 av.   Magda   To order	220,000 4,400 7,500,000 75,000 1,926,000 9,720 2,000,000 10,000	All 50 All 100 All 200 9,748 200	All Industrial Flummense (kiosques). 20 All Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial. 11 All Serviços Mariunos. 11 All União Telephonica.	05,800 000 39,901 000 50 000 16,334 408 170 000	3 200 Feb. 1888 8 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Feb. 1888 2 500 Apr. 1888 5 000 May 1886	50 000
bg Martinus 131 25 Montevideo Carvalho I. & C lug Bonden 265 Jun. 2 Maccio J. de Souza & C lug Axel 265 Jun. 2 Maccio To order	602,700 —	- 100	- do debentures. - Victoria [rice mill].	- 70 % - 70 %	5 000 May 1886 8 % Jan. 1888	

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

		****				
C	Date Steamer		Steamer	Destination		
	June	5	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.		
	,,,	14	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.		
-	,,	19	Nile,	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco S. Vincent, and Lisbon.		
3	,	28	Trent	Santos, Montevidéo and Buenos Ayres.		

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ALLIANÇA	28 July
ADVANCE	18 Aug.

The fine nacket

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Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, [entering the two last named ports]
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			cabin	steerage
0	Liverp	001100	\$220	— g
	New Y	ork	\$14B	\$78
	,,	& back	\$275	

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No. 2 Praga das Marinhas And for cargo to W. C. Peck.
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